

# The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XVIII, NUMBER 30

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 25, 1949

## Today's Heroes

By Walter E. Myer

A FEW weeks ago there appeared in this column a discussion of patriotism, and of the opportunities which come to those who are willing to practice this great virtue. We spoke of the patriots who sacrifice life for their country, and of others who prove their patriotism by working for the good of others as they go about their everyday lives.

Since then striking illustrations of every-day heroism have appeared in the pages of the daily press. We have had occasion recently to be proud of heroes who are willing to sacrifice comfort and well-being for the sake of the unfortunate.

Among these every-day heroes are the Marines who volunteered to provide skin for the grafting which was necessary to save the life of Michael Rector, 4, a little boy who was burned so severely last November that there seemed small hope of his getting well. The burns covered 70 per cent of his body, and in such cases recovery is rare. The boy's condition is still critical, but he is a courageous lad; and, with the help of skin grafting, he is fighting hopefully for life.

When grafting was required early this month, P.F.C. John L. Finger, a 22-year-old Marine from Pennsylvania, followed the example of other volunteers and underwent the painful ordeal which gave promise of life to the little victim. When asked why he had volunteered his reply was, "The kid needs help."

There were no heroics here, no striving for publicity, no claim upon gratitude, just a plain recognition of need, coupled with willingness to endure suffering that the need might be met. The call of duty was heard and answered.

Here is another story of sacrifice and heroism. When little Kathy Fiscus, out in California, fell into an uncovered well, volunteers went quickly to the rescue. The effort turned out to be in vain, but the rescuers, several of whom were unemployed and none of whom had

any expectation of reward, worked until they were exhausted and until some of them were hospitalized.

In a time of tragedy and crisis there are always heroic men and women who rise to the occasion, risking comfort and even life

to help those who are in distress. These are the Good Samaritans of our time. Others, who see men, women or children in trouble "pass by on the other side." They may regret the misfortunes which they witness but they do nothing about it.

The greatness of the nation and the happiness of its communities depend largely upon the number of citizens who are courageous and unselfish enough to hear and heed the call to be generous and helpful as they travel the pathways of life.

In return for their help, these unsung heroes will have the satisfaction of knowing they did their best at a time of need. This inner knowledge is the greatest reward of all.



TIME for a check-up

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## Our Nation's Wealth

America's Reckless Use of Land, Water, Minerals, and Forests Has Created Serious Problems That Must Now Be Faced

HOW long can the United States remain strong and prosperous if it continues to use and waste its resources on the vast scale that it has up to the present time? This problem is challengingly discussed in a recent official report made by J. A. Krug, U. S. Secretary of the Interior. He says:

"We have made America the world's most prosperous nation despite a reckless use of our natural resources. We have cut over miles of our best forests without bothering to leave anything for future growth; we have let, and still let, billions of tons of our best topsoil wash away to the sea every year; we have mined our more accessible minerals, and abandoned those more difficult to reach. We are today, in the face of an approaching shortage of high-grade iron ore, using 14 per cent more steel in our automobiles than we did 15 years ago.

"As a nation we are like a young man who inherited such riches he did not think he would ever again have to worry about money. After years of extravagant spending, he suddenly realized his wealth was no longer unlimited—that although he still was richer than most men, he would have to plan the future use of his money if he wanted to continue living well.

"America's wealth is measured not in dollars; but in land, water, miner-

als, and forests. They once seemed inexhaustible. But today we can begin to see the end of many of them, and in some cases it is not far off—at the rate we are using them now. We have reached the point at which if we want to continue living well we will have to plan the future use of our riches.

"About 50 years ago we began slowly to try to stop the waste and look ahead a little. Our first concern was our forests—and we took some steps to protect them. But the waste and the use of our forests continued faster than we replenished them, and continues today."

It was only 10 or 15 years ago, Krug declares, that we began to worry about some of our other great natural riches. Until 1935 we did almost nothing to protect our land—the most important of all our resources.

"Since that time," he says, "we have made more progress in conserving and developing our natural resources than in all the 150 years previously. Meanwhile, our demands on those resources have multiplied, so that we are continuing to use up some of them faster than we discover or develop new ones.

"Unless future generations are to face a declining standard of living, we must reverse this process. We

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## Importance of Canada to U.S.

Plans for Defense and Trade Tighten the Bonds Between These Two Countries.

THE United States and Canada are working more closely together than ever before on matters pertaining to the defense of North America. The inclusion of these two great powers in the North Atlantic Pact earlier this month is only the latest of a number of moves which will tighten the bonds between the two countries in case of a future war. Here are a few other news items of recent weeks that indicate the high degree of military cooperation which exists between these two great North American nations:

(1) A joint committee was recently set up by the two countries to coordinate Canadian and U. S. industries in case of war.

(2) The National Military Establishment announced this month that the armed forces of the two countries are exchanging officers so that they can become familiar with mutual defense problems.

(3) Plans are being made for a coordinated arms program by which Canada can manufacture the types of planes, guns, and fighting craft used by U. S. forces. Already our northern neighbor has received permission to make F-86 jet fighters.

No single one of these items is outstanding by itself, but, taken together, they are significant. They indicate the increasing importance of Canada to the United States, and they plainly show that the two nations are determined to stand side by side in defense of the North American continent.

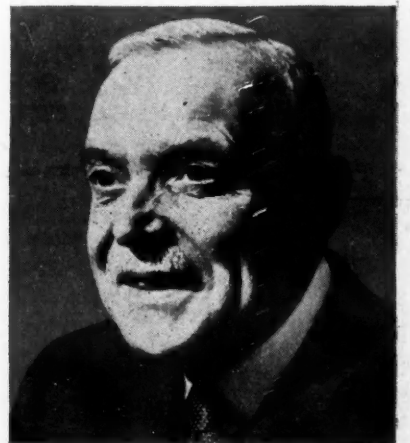
Why has Canada become so important in our defense plans?

An examination of the globe will go far toward answering the question. In case of war between our country and the Soviet Union, military experts believe that the Russians would probably try to strike from Siberia

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Walter E. Myer



LOUIS ST. LAURENT, Prime Minister of Canada



# U.S. Resources

(Continued from page 1)

must rely more heavily on our inexhaustible supplies, stop the waste of irreplaceable materials, and find and develop additional resources as fast as possible."

The American people must pay attention to this warning or else they may eventually be unable to live comfortably in time of peace or to defend themselves in case of war. It is not an exaggeration to say that, aside from the immediate task of preventing a disastrous World War III, conservation is America's most serious problem. Let us, therefore, look carefully

factory substitutes for oil and gasoline that can be used in airplanes and highway vehicles.

In peacetime, of course, we can purchase oil from foreign lands—such as Venezuela and the Middle Eastern countries. In case of war, though, it might be impossible for us to obtain from abroad the huge amounts of petroleum products needed for military and industrial purposes. Consequently, says Secretary Krug, we should do several things to make sure that America's oil-producing capacity remains high.

First, we must make an increasingly thorough search for petroleum fields that may exist but have not yet been discovered. Second, we must develop and improve methods of extracting oil

of oil that can be sold. Secretary Krug and others argue, however, that the oil interests will be hurt a little later on anyway if the nation's petroleum supplies become exhausted. Oil men contend that when natural reserves of this mineral are used up, it can be produced on a great scale artificially just as rubber is now being manufactured.

Secretary Krug replies that, until we definitely know that oil can and will be produced artificially in sufficient quantities for our nation's vast needs, we should use coal in place of oil as much as possible. He also urges the more extensive use of another great source of energy.

"In many parts of the country," he says, "water power can be pro-

duced that the upper layer will not be washed away.

These measures, of course, are needed for reasons other than the protection of reservoirs. They are needed because this nation's land and its forests are being destroyed at an alarming rate.

"America's rich land resources are wearing out," Secretary Krug declares. "Many generations of exploitation, of overproduction, of plowing lands that should never have been plowed, of destroying forests, have taken their toll. About 100 million acres of crop land have been ruined, along with millions of acres of forests and livestock range lands. Every year we let enough topsoil to provide a normal cover for 500,000 acres wash or blow away. This is the equivalent of land sufficient to feed and clothe 175,000 people.

"Another 115 million acres will be ruined unless we act quickly within the next few years to save them. This acreage represents a fourth of our present crop land of 460 million acres on which we are dependent for our food and much of our clothing." Unless we start making better use of land and water than we have in the past, "our children's children will have barren wastes in place of some of our present rich crop land."

## Start Made

A start has been made in fighting against waste of our land and forest resources. The government has been encouraging farmers to terrace some of their ground, to cultivate fields in ways that prevent the soil from being carried off by wind or water, and to plant grass crops on land that is not suitable for grain. The government seeks to protect millions of acres of forests from fire and from excessive cutting, and many large private timber companies have adopted careful methods of managing their forest holdings.

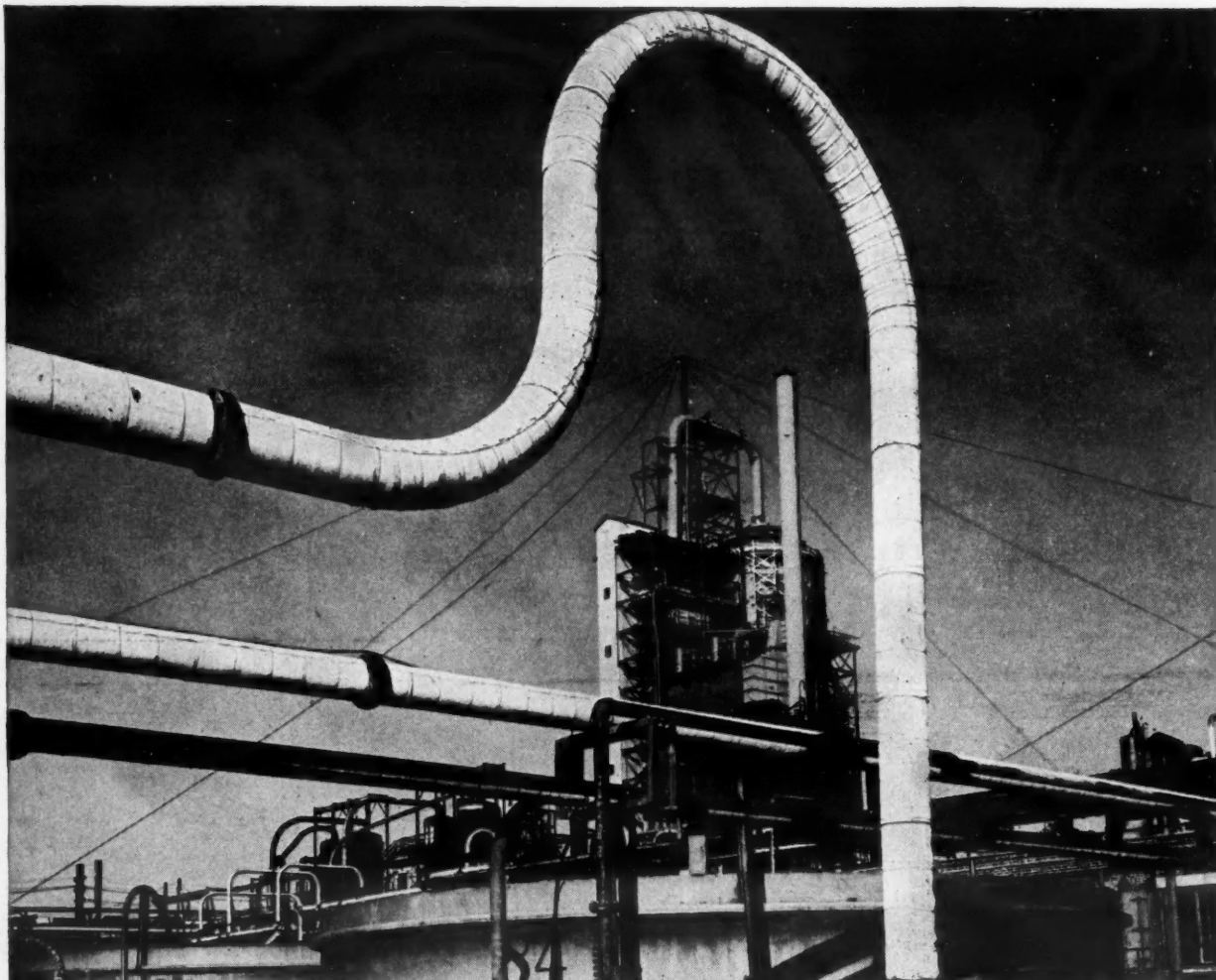
These programs represent steps in the right direction; but in the words of Secretary Krug, "the beginning has been slow and hesitating. We have not yet caught up with the annual loss . . . to say nothing of turning the tide the other way."

Meanwhile, the dwindling supplies of several minerals are becoming a cause for worry. According to the Interior Department, our deposits of iron, copper, lead, and zinc are getting short. Chromite, manganese, nickel, tin, quartz crystals, and asbestos have been regarded as scarce for a long time. Secretary Krug says that we need to carry on a careful search for new deposits of the scarce minerals, and that we need to prevent waste of known deposits.

For example, says Krug, "it may cost a little more to mine the last copper ore in a given mine, but we should not permit production to close down because of a few cents difference in the cost of mining, when national defense may be involved. Measured in terms of natural resources, that remaining copper may be cheap at the increased cost."

In spite of all the conservation measures that can be taken, it is inevitable that, sometime, the world's supplies of metals, coal, petroleum, and oil-producing shale will be exhausted. The deposits of these materials, however large, have limits and they cannot last forever. Moreover, the population of the world is growing, so that the strain upon our land's

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PETROLEUM is one of our most important natural resources. The picture above shows part of a refining plant.

at what is happening to the vital materials which the nation once possessed in great abundance.

The first group which Secretary Krug takes up for detailed study in his report includes the substances from which we produce energy. "The use of energy," he reminds us, "is a significant measure of a modern nation's wealth and scale of living."

In the United States, the main sources of energy are petroleum, natural gas, coal, and falling water. Of these, petroleum and gas are becoming dangerously scarce. Despite this fact, we are rapidly expanding our use of oil in place of coal and water power.

"Every day," Secretary Krug says, "more homes are converting from coal to oil heat; more factories are changing over from coal to oil to power their machinery; more electricity is manufactured from oil instead of using coal or water power." Meanwhile, the use of petroleum products in airplanes, automobiles, trucks, and tractors continues to expand.

Exhaustion of our oil supplies would, under present conditions, be a disaster. We do not now have satis-

from shale. The liquid can also be made from coal; but some authorities feel preference should be given to shale, since it is of little value otherwise and it is available in great abundance.

Although known oil fields may not contain enough petroleum to last longer than 20 or 30 years, it is estimated that coal and shale can provide enough of the liquid fuel to last for several centuries. Secretary Krug says that construction of plants for obtaining oil from these latter sources should be pushed ahead, even though it may require government financing. Experiments looking toward the development of such plants are already being carried on by the government and private firms.

In addition to developing new oil resources, Secretary Krug urges a cutting down in the use of petroleum. He contends that we should, whenever possible, draw upon energy sources that are more abundant.

Of course there are difficulties involved in limiting the use of petroleum products. People engaged in this industry will be hurt if the government places restrictions upon the quantities

produced instead of using oil, gas, or coal. When we use coal, oil, or gas, we use up our natural resources. When we use water power, we use up none of our resources. Water power can be employed again and again, year after year, without depletion of the supply."

At present, Secretary Krug estimates, we are letting five times as much water power go to waste as we are using. He urges the construction of new dams and reservoirs so that our great rivers can be more fully used—for hydroelectric power, for irrigation, and for city water supplies.

The subject of water, however, serves to illustrate the fact that our nation's conservation difficulties are all related to one another in one huge, complicated problem. In order to make the best use of our water resources, we must carry out soil conservation programs, so that the reservoirs behind our expensive dams will not eventually fill up with silt and become useless. On steep slopes, there must be trees or grass to hold the soil in place. Millions of acres of farm land must be carefully cultivated so



Readers Say—

I agree with the American Medical Association regarding the proposed national health plan. Compulsory health insurance would lead to socialism and the loss of our liberties. The government would have complete say over what we do as individuals and as a nation.

PATRICIA LIVINGSTON,  
Ogdensburg, New York

In a recent issue, it was stated that our lawmakers should receive higher salaries than they are now getting because this would keep them honest. I do not believe this is a sound argument. The average workingman does not get a raise just because he is honest. Why should our Congressmen?

BETTY L. TOBIAS,  
West Lawn, Pennsylvania

Some persons are apparently of the opinion that the Communists should be allowed to enjoy the same freedoms that other Americans do. I disagree. Communists will obey our laws so long as it is convenient for them to do so. When the opportune moment comes, they will attempt to overthrow our government in the same manner that they have overthrown the governments of other countries.

ROBERT STADLER,  
Waupaca, Wisconsin

I believe that our people should give more attention than they are now doing to the subject of world trade. Without an adequate amount of commerce among nations, world stability and world peace will inevitably be threatened.

MARIE GERBER,  
Adams, Minnesota

Our Civics Club has been quite active this year in the March of Dimes drive. We have solicited contributions from the businessmen of our community and raised additional money by selling popcorn and candy. We also sponsored two basketball games for the benefit of the campaign.

CHARNA FRITZBE,  
Ault, Colorado

In a recent letter, William Daggett argued that America is not humane because we dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima, thus killing thousands of people. It is true that we killed many Japanese but if we had not dropped the bomb, I believe that the war would have kept on and we would have had to invade Japan. If this had occurred, many more persons would have died than did in Hiroshima.

WILLIAM JUDGE,  
Ilchester, Maryland

I should like to suggest that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the UN mediator in Palestine, receive the Nobel Peace Prize this year. Despite many obstacles, Dr. Bunche brought an end to the war between the Arabs and the Jews and thus laid the foundations for lasting peace in the Middle East.

LEROY AIKEN,  
Columbia, South Carolina

I am in favor of the proposal to give federal scholarships to high school graduates who are interested in teaching as a career. Such scholarships would help needy young people and at the same time guarantee that the schools of the future will have the needed number of intelligent and well-educated teachers.

SHIRLEY M. SWAISH,  
North Branch, Michigan



DRAWING FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Bad Conduct in the Stands

Many Spectators at Athletic Events Are Today Doing Great Harm to America's Reputation for Good Sportsmanship

We are presenting a digest of an article which recently appeared in This Week Magazine. Dealing with a problem which is becoming increasingly serious, it deserves the attention of all sports fans. The author is Adie Suehsdorf.

AMERICA is becoming a nation of bad sports. Time and again in the past few years, Gus H. Fan has been an ungracious winner and a bad loser, a witless braying bully who heckles and assaults officials or players, and litters playing fields with junk.

Our athletes, by and large, continue to uphold our standards of good sportsmanship. It's the sports-loving American public that is dragging them to a new low. No section of the country is exempt from the rash of bad sportsmanship. The country's big spectator sports are all afflicted.

Baseball umpires have been attacked, and pop-bottle showers have become such hazards that many parks serve all cold drinks in paper cups. Booing of both players and umpires is raucous and widespread.

Assaults on officials and players, and torrents of booing and abuse have become almost commonplace at basketball and football games. In almost every city, hockey fans throw things, delaying games while the referee is cleared from the ice. A spiteful, unhealthy atmosphere exists among the spectators at many American sporting events.

Why are these things happening? Who is to blame? There seem to be four basic reasons for our bad sportsmanship.

1. Ignorance. Too many spectators just don't know the rules of the game. Time after time men who knew the rules have observed fans screeching for the blood of an official whose decisions were absolutely correct. Many fans are apparently new and unfamiliar with the games.

2. Games Are Too Complex. To make games more attractive to the customers, sports promoters have introduced more and more rules favoring speed, offense, and action. Rules are increasingly technical, and their interpretation depends to a wide degree on the official's judgment.

3. The Bet. Basketball and football in particular suffer from the wagering

of professional gamblers. A referee calling an unexpected penalty may upset the prediction and cost the better money. So he kicks up a fuss.

4. Glorious Victory, Ignominious Defeat. Since the end of the war, the results of games have once again become important to us. During the war bigger things engaged us, but now the sports star is a national hero again. This newly regained sports enthusiasm is letting loose some excess emotion.

What's to be done about it? The only entirely satisfactory answer is education. A dramatic example of a far-reaching effort to reverse an unpleasant trend may be seen at the University of Iowa. Recognizing the growth of bad relations with Minnesota in recent sporting events, Iowa organized a commendable educational program this year.

Newspaper articles reported that conduct at games should be improved. Basketball ticket holders were handed circulars stressing the same theme good-naturedly. Pre-game talks and public-address announcements urged good sportsmanship. A "Courtesy Corps" of 47 Iowa lettermen was formed to serve as ushers and aides. Players of both teams were introduced individually as they came on the floor. And finally, the Iowa Student Council invited 50 representative students from Minnesota to be guests at the game in February.

How did it work out? The game was one of the finest and cleanest in the history of the rivalry.

It is possible to do this sort of job wherever the cash customer is spoiling the fun. It is not cheap. It takes a lot of hard work, and the results will not be apparent overnight. But probably few sports organizations would not be willing to try.

Success, however, depends on the sports fan. The standard of American athletic achievement is the highest in the world. The standard of our sportsmanship should be no less. You, as a fan, can keep the best traditions of sport from being destroyed by your conduct in the stands.

For the first time, the people of Australia are making their own cars. Previously, only the glass, trim, and some parts were manufactured on that continent.

Tune In!

If you could watch the crowds walking out of an "Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet" broadcast, you'd see little groups gather to make such comments as "Wasn't that just like dad?" or "My kids tried the same trick."

So typical of homelife everywhere are the situations portrayed by Ozzie and Harriet Nelson on their radio series, that studio listeners get the same reaction as theatre-goers attending a performance of "Life With Father."

In their Hollywood hillside home, where there's never a dull moment, or in the CBS studio where they broadcast each Sunday night, life takes on the same tinge of excitement for the Nelsons.

The actions of the Nelson boys, David, age 11, and Rickey, 7, are characteristic of that of youngsters throughout the nation. Therefore, they make excellent material for Ozzie's scripts. Harriet explains that they both more or less have grown up in the idea of the show and have taken it for granted.

Jerry Lewis is the originator of the pantomime routine in which a comedian plays a record by a famous vocalist and goes through the motions of singing it himself. He started this act when he was 16.

NBC's Studio 8H in the RCA Building is not only the largest radio studio in the world, it is also probably the only studio painted the color of the underside of an autumn leaf. It was painted that color at the specific re-



DAVID AND RICKY NELSON have joined their parents in the comedy show "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet" to bring a real-life family to the radio. The program is heard over CBS stations on Sunday.

quest of Leopold Stokowski, who at the time of the studio's construction was conducting the NBC Symphony.

One of the most frequent complaints against radio comedy shows is that the comedians too often make their gags visual for the audience in the studio, forgetting that the listeners at home cannot see them. Well, television viewers are now getting their revenge on the studio audience. On many a comedy show on video, films are inserted from time to time during a song or as a punchline in a gag. These films are put on the air directly from the lens of a projector, and the studio audience can't see them.

—By GEORGE EDSON.





# The Story of the Week

## Mrs. Pandit from India

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's most notable woman, is now en route to Washington, D. C., where she is to be her country's Ambassador to the United States. She will be the first woman ever to have served as a top diplomatic representative to this country.

Mrs. Pandit is the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of Hindu India. She has had a good deal of experience in government. Before being appointed to the U. S. post, she served the Dominion of India for more than a year as Ambassador to Russia. She also heads the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Born in Allahabad in north-central India 48 years ago, this outstanding woman was the daughter of a wealthy lawyer, Motilal Nehru. Educated by an English governess, she married a young lawyer, Ranjit Pandit, in 1921. Soon afterwards, both her father and husband gave up their law practices to assist Gandhi in the struggle for Indian independence. She joined wholeheartedly in their efforts and, like several other members of her family, she spent some time in jail as a political prisoner.

Later Mrs. Pandit represented the Indian colony in London. After the Dominion of India came into existence in 1947, she rose to a position of prominence. Mrs. Pandit's husband died in 1944. She has three daughters, all of whom have attended school in the United States.

## Senator Graham

One of the newest members of the United States Senate is Frank P. Graham, of North Carolina. Graham was president of the University of North Carolina when he was appointed recently to the upper chamber of our national legislature. He succeeds Senator J. Melville Broughton, who died several weeks ago, after having been elected to the Senate only last November.

The new Senator is a controversial figure. When the governor of North Carolina announced his appointment to the Senate, certain members of that body voiced strenuous objections. They contended that Graham was not suited as a Senator "because he had belonged to several Communist front organizations."

His supporters replied that no

American is more opposed to communism than Mr. Graham. They said that he had devoted his life to strengthening democracy and spreading its benefits to all groups of the population.

Senator Graham was born in North Carolina in 1886. After attending public schools in Charlotte, North Carolina, he entered the University of North Carolina. He made a distinguished record there as a student and some time after his graduation he joined the faculty as an instructor in history. He became president of the university in 1930.

Graham has been active in public life for many years. In addition to his work on behalf of the poor farmers and industrial workers of the South, he has served as a member of the War Labor Board and of President Truman's Commission on Civil Rights. Just recently, he was the United States representative on the UN commission that tried to bring an end to the warfare in Indonesia.

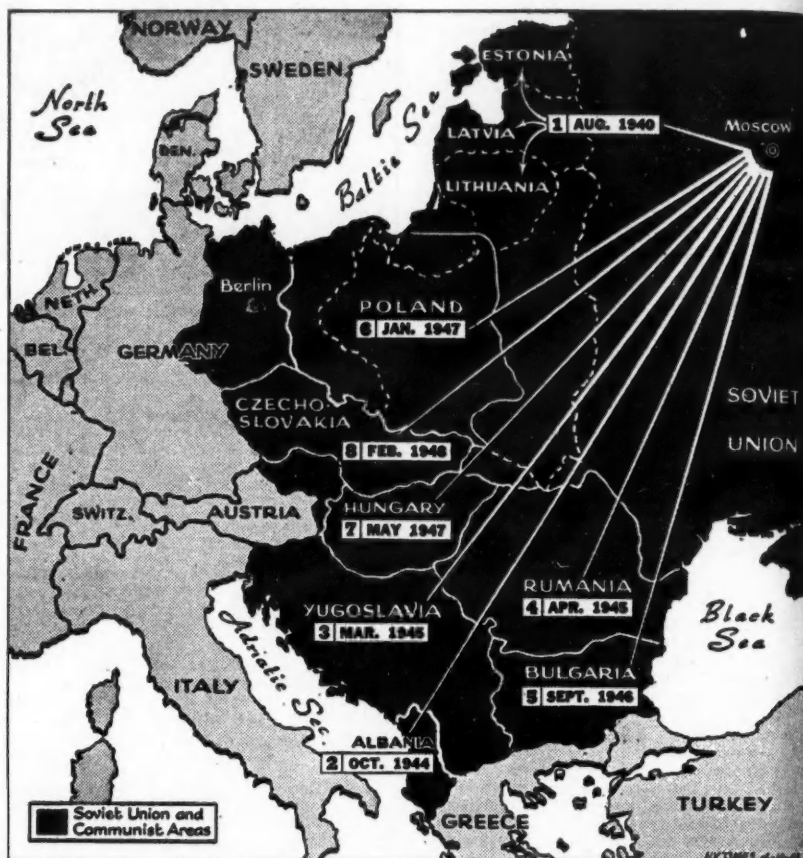
The newly appointed Senator belongs to the school of opinion that believes the government should do all it can to help the "little man." He is in favor of the President's "Fair Deal" program and supports the Marshall Plan. He is also in favor of Truman's civil rights proposals but believes that the best way to eliminate racial and religious prejudice permanently is through education.

## UN Meeting

The United Nations General Assembly, in session at New York City since early this month, has been debating a wide range of world problems. Listed below are some of the main topics under discussion:

**Italian colonies.** Britain, France, Russia, and the United States have not been able to agree on what to do with the African lands that belonged to Italy before World War II. Therefore they have turned the problem over to the General Assembly and agreed to abide by its decision. Each of at least four countries—Britain, Ethiopia, France, and Italy—is hoping to be given control over sizable pieces of the strategic territories in northern and eastern Africa.

**Trials.** The United States and a number of other countries are airing, in the Assembly meeting, their criticisms of trials that have taken place recently in Communist-dominated Hungary and Bulgaria. It is



THE ARROWS running out from Moscow indicate the countries that Russia has brought under her control during the past 10 years

charged that the treason trial and conviction of Catholic leader Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary, and the imprisonment of a number of Protestant churchmen in Bulgaria, have violated these eastern European nations' peace treaty pledges to protect "religious and civil liberties."

**Atlantic Pact.** The Soviet Union has carried into the General Assembly her verbal attacks upon the North Atlantic defense treaty. Shortly after the session opened, a Russian delegate said that this pact is part of an American scheme to dominate the world. Representatives of the United States and other Western nations reply emphatically that the agreement is for defense—not aggression.

## Lacrosse Teams

Fifteen of England's best women athletes are now touring the eastern part of the United States to stimulate interest in the game of lacrosse. Besides playing exhibition matches against American teams in several cities, the members of the group are lecturing and demonstrating the techniques of the game at a number of girls' schools and women's colleges. Ten of the visitors are physical education teachers.

Although lacrosse is likely to be thought of as a men's game, it has been popular as a women's sport in England for many years. It is played widely in schools where it ranks with field hockey in popularity. Introduced to the United States as a women's game in 1926, lacrosse has gained favor in a number of eastern areas, particularly in and around Philadelphia. The visit of the English players, who are considered the best in the world, is expected to boost the sport's popularity in this country.

As in men's lacrosse, the object of the women's game is to carry or hurl a small rubber ball into the goal of

the other team. Each player has a curved hickory stick with a network of rawhide across the end for carrying the ball. The women's version of lacrosse is not as rough as the game played under men's rules.

## Arms for Europe

Our diplomats and military leaders are at work on plans for sending large amounts of arms to the European nations that signed the North Atlantic Pact. Officials who favor providing these arms say that the new defense pact will have little meaning if the military forces of its European members remain weak.

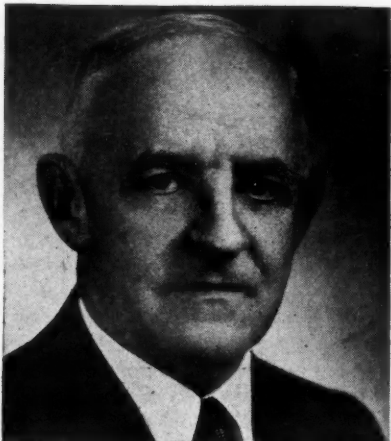
Opponents of sizable arms grants to Europe contend that it will be extremely difficult and costly to build, on that continent, a military force strong enough to resist the Soviet Union. They argue that the best way of protecting our European allies is to let the whole world understand that we intend to turn our military might against anyone who attacks them.

Meanwhile, in spite of all our emphasis upon the idea of defense, the Soviet Union protests that the Atlantic Pact and the accompanying arms plan constitute threats of U. S. aggression against her. Spokesmen for the Russian point of view ask how we would feel if the Soviet government were making alliances with Western Hemisphere nations near our borders, and were talking of giving military assistance to such countries.

U. S. government officials reply that if we were reaching out and seizing control of new territory as Russia has done during the past 10 years, the Soviet Union would be justified in fearing us and trying to stop us. They contend that Russia's aggressive spirit is shown by her seizure, since 1939, of control over countries extending all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic.



MRS. PANDIT, Dominion of India's Ambassador to the U. S.



FRANK GRAHAM, U. S. Senator from North Carolina



In an age of long-range bombers, it is charged, such greed on the part of one nation is a danger to world peace. Under these circumstances, the argument continues, peace-loving nations must work together to protect themselves.

### Stassen's Proposal

Harold E. Stassen, the president of the University of Pennsylvania, believes that the United States should adopt a program of economic aid for Asia that would be similar to the Marshall Plan for the countries of Western Europe. According to Stassen's proposal, we would spend about one billion dollars a year to carry out various projects for improving the standard of living of the hundreds of millions of people who live on the continent of Asia.

Stassen, who was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination last summer, says that such a program would halt the advance of communism in Asia. It would, he contends, create economic stability and wipe out much of Asia's poverty.

### Price Supports

Congress is studying the Truman administration's proposed new system for regulating agricultural prices.

Ever since the 1930's, the government has undertaken, by various means, to help the farmers get "fair" prices for their crops. The newly proposed way of accomplishing this purpose is a complicated one. Under it, the government would first establish money values—based upon agricultural prices and living costs for previous years—that it considers proper for the principal products. Then it would take action to help the farmers obtain these prices.

In the case of "perishable" goods—meat, dairy products, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables—farmers would receive federal payments to make up the difference whenever the market price was below that fixed by the government. In the case of grain, cotton, and tobacco, the government would stand ready to buy these "non-perishables" at its established or "support" price. The government would then hold the farm products it bought until a year came along when there were crop shortages.

There is, of course, considerable opposition to the plan. The proposed grants to farmers would cost a great deal of money, and many people feel that the government is not justified in taxing the entire nation in order to make payments to one group of producers. Others reply that farmers make up a large part of our population, and that the economy of the whole nation will suffer if they are not kept prosperous.

### Allies Agree

The three Western occupation powers in Germany—the United States, Great Britain, and France—are now in agreement on the future of the zones they control in that country. Within a relatively short period of time, these zones will be combined and their inhabitants will be permitted to establish a Federal Republic.

Under the agreement reached by the Allied powers, the people of Western



**NEW LOW-PRICED CAR.** This Del Mar, described by its manufacturers as "America's lowest priced standard passenger automobile," will go into production this month. Priced at \$1,170, F.O.B., San Diego, the car is fast and gets 30 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Germany will have a great deal of freedom in running their own affairs, but they will be subject to certain restrictions. They will not be permitted to produce any armaments or other military equipment, and their relations with other countries will be determined by the Western powers.

Also, an international authority will be set up to control the industrial output of the Ruhr Valley, which has been Germany's greatest center of war production for the last 50 years. In addition to the United States, Great Britain, and France, this body will consist of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The latter three nations have common borders with Germany and all have suffered from German aggression in the past.

According to the terms of the Allied agreement, the present military government in Germany will be replaced by a civilian organization directed by a board of three commissioners, one each from the U. S., Great Britain, and France. The commissioners will have the right to veto any decision made by the German government if it threatens the peace of the world.

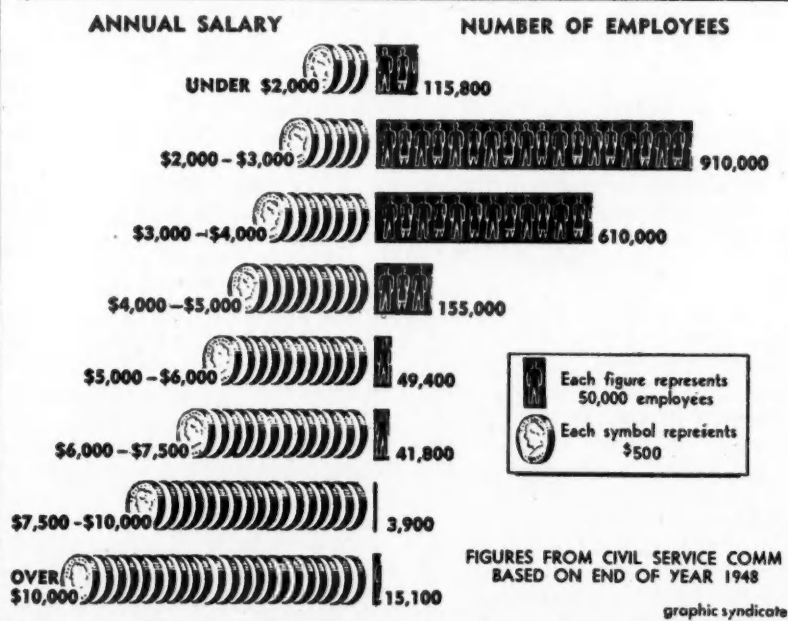
The commissioners will also make sure that the Germans do not try to form secret military organizations or change their government in any undemocratic way. The Allies will continue to maintain troops in the country to back up their commissioners.

The new German Federal Republic will be based on the constitution that is now being drawn up at a parliamentary convention at Bonn. It will begin functioning when the constitution has been ratified by the 45 million inhabitants of Western Germany and approved by the Western powers.

### Eire Becomes Ireland

Eire has severed its ties with Great Britain and has assumed its old name of "Ireland." Last week the 26 southern counties of the island to the west of Great Britain made their final break with the British Commonwealth and will henceforth be officially considered a separate country. The term "Eire," which was taken some years ago to emphasize the split between the northern and southern parts of the island, will no longer be used.

## WAGE SCALE OF 1,901,000 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES



**PROPOSALS** are being made to raise salaries paid certain groups of federal employees. According to the chart above, 86 per cent of the employees earn less than \$4,000 a year.

## Your Vocabulary

The italicized words in the sentences below appeared recently in an issue of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Match each italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- The sentences of several of the prisoners were *commuted* (kō-mūt'ed). (a) made more severe (b) made lighter (c) widely criticized (d) announced to the press.
- A number of convictions were *quashed* (kwashed a as in ah). (a) cancelled (b) upheld (c) changed (d) delayed.
- He was afraid that he would be *encumbered* (ēn-kum'berd). (a) discharged (b) hindered (c) subjected to questioning (d) embarrassed.
- The government official was *sanguine* (sāng'gwin) about the economic situation. (a) uncertain (b) optimistic (c) pessimistic (d) well-informed.
- He thought that production would not be *curtailed* (kūr-tail'ed). (a) reduced (b) increased (c) postponed (d) maintained.
- Few *stipulations* (stip-ū-lā'shuns) were made. (a) objections (b) unnecessary interruptions (c) secret agreements (d) conditions.
- Everyone was *cognizant* (kog'nī-zant) of the situation. (a) aware (b) afraid (c) suspicious (d) unaware.

## U. S. Resources

(Concluded from page 2)

capacity to produce food will increase. These facts could mean disaster for future generations.

The situation, however, is not hopeless. We still have a great deal of land which, if properly handled, will continue, year after year, generation after generation, to produce crops of timber, fiber, grass, and grain. From these renewable resources science can probably develop substitutes for the materials that are disappearing.

Scientists are, moreover, studying the possibility of developing a huge new food source from the microscopic plants and animals that grow in the sea. It is likely that mankind, in the future, will have new ways of obtaining energy. Atomic power, for instance, may be harnessed for peacetime use.

But it will take a long time for these new materials and sources of energy to be developed. What we have, at best, is a race to see whether science can provide substitute substances before the materials on which we now depend are exhausted.

Science can win this race only if it is helped, through support of conservation measures, by the general public. Each person can study the problem of conservation, and help to interest others in it, so that the public will encourage the government, and private firms also, to take wise measures in this field. Conservation of natural resources, like prevention of war, is a life-or-death matter for our country and for civilization as a whole.





## Canada's Role

(Concluded from page 1)

through Alaska and western Canada to reach the United States. These authorities point out that the shortest air routes between Moscow and the key American cities such as Chicago and Detroit lie over the Arctic region north of Canada.

In such a war—experts predict—air bases in northern Canada would be our first line of defense against Russian bombing attacks. From advance bases in Canada, U. S. troops and Canadian forces would be in a position to ward off such attacks.

Of course, all peace-loving peoples hope that such a war will never take place. Nonetheless, it is the duty of our National Defense Establishment to guard against a possible attack from any part of the world. In view of the deteriorating relations between the Soviet Union and the United States during the past several years, few people would question the wisdom of our military leaders in cooperating closely with Canada on defense matters.

So far as American and Canadian military officials are concerned, the cooperative steps now being taken are not entirely new. During World War II the United States and Canada worked together closely. The present plan is a logical extension of the wartime policy.

Besides occupying a major role in our defense plans, Canada is extremely important to the United States in an economic way. Our northern neighbor is one of the great trading nations of the world, and the U. S. A. is not only Canada's leading

supplier but also her chief customer. We buy such products as lumber, wheat, paper, asbestos, nickel, and copper from Canada and sell to that country coal, machinery, automobile parts, and many kinds of manufactured goods.

At present Canada is emerging from an economic crisis which, as recently as a year ago, was threatening the country with national bankruptcy. The crisis was brought on to a large degree by Canada's trading relations with the United States. To understand the trouble which our neighbor has been having, it is necessary to know the pattern of trade upon which she has long depended for her prosperity.

For many years Canada's trade has been largely with the United States and Great Britain. Although Canada is an independent nation today, she still maintains close ties with Britain, her mother country. To Britain and other European countries she customarily sells large quantities of food and raw materials—worth far more than the goods which she buys from these nations.

On the other hand, Canada usually buys much more from the United States than she sells to us. She finances her large purchases in this country through the proceeds of her sales to Europe. This movement of goods between Canada, the United States, and Europe (particularly Great Britain) has for years been the basis of Canadian prosperity.

During the war Canadian sales to the United States rose to record heights. From Canada we bought large quantities of raw materials for use in war industries, and we also purchased manufactured products from some of the hundreds of new facto-

ries erected in that country to meet wartime needs. Canada prospered and built up a large surplus in her treasury.

After the war, the picture changed. War-devastated Europe could no longer pay cash for her purchases from Canada, so our neighbor sold on credit and also dipped generously into her reserves to help out these unfortunate lands. But the European market—formerly a profitable one—was no longer a steady source of cash. U. S. purchases from Canada also tapered off.

At the same time, Canada was buying more than ever before from the United States. The Canadian people wanted radios, refrigerators, washing machines, cars, and other products which had been scarce during the war years. They bought all they could get of these products from the U. S. A.

As a result of this situation, Canada discovered late in 1947 that her supply of American dollars was running low. Her spending in this country was greater than her income from abroad, and unless drastic steps were taken, it seemed that the country might run completely out of dollars with which to buy American goods.

Thus, the Canadian government decided upon an "austerity" program to preserve the supply of dollars. Canadians were forbidden to buy certain products made in this country, while other U. S. goods were allowed to enter Canada only in limited quantity.

How has the "austerity" program been working out? In general, it has met with outstanding success. During 1948, Canadian purchases from the United States dropped by 150 million dollars. This meant, of course, that American businessmen made fewer sales in Canada, and many Ca-

nadian citizens had to do without products which they wished. Nonetheless, the program succeeded in preventing Canada from running out of dollars; in fact, she has increased her reserve of our money during the last year.

In 1948, the Canadians increased their sales to this country by nearly half a billion dollars. Their sales to and purchases from this country came much nearer achieving a balance in 1948 than they had the previous year.

At the beginning of 1949 the government of Canada lifted many of the trading restrictions it had placed on its citizens. Canadians may now purchase many of the items previously forbidden them.

While the trade situation has improved greatly during the past year, a good deal remains to be achieved. It still may be a long time before Canada can regularly sell as much to this country as she buys from us. If trade is to continue at a high level, it may be necessary, also, to make adjustments in the tariffs which now serve to restrict commerce between the two nations.

Despite these problems, Canada has an extremely bright future. Her people are firmly committed to democracy and enjoy a high standard of living. Vast resources exist, and tremendous progress has been made during the last decade in developing them.

The friendly relations that exist between Canada and the United States are of long duration. Both nations are proud of the fact that between them lies the longest unfortified international boundary on the globe. At a time when the world is threatened by national rivalries, all Americans may be thankful indeed that we have such friendly neighbors to the north.



## Science News

**S**CIENTISTS of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service are cruising the waters off our coasts to discover the mystery of our changing fish population. Certain fish are growing smaller in size, others are moving to new areas, and some are disappearing altogether.

Strong undersea storms may be sweeping some fish into new waters. Other species may be starving. The scientists hope to determine the effect of climate, ocean currents, degree of saltiness, and food on the production of big fish "crops."

★ ★ ★

New research at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has shown that a certain streptococcus bacteria known as Type A is the leading cause of rheumatic fever. The streptococcus seems first to infect the respiratory tract, and later the heart valves are damaged.

What happens between the throat infection and the rheumatic fever attacks still remains a mystery. However, medical scientists are encouraged to know *what* causes the disease.

★ ★ ★

Anthropologists, excavating in caves of South Africa, have unearthed a human skull and limbs believed to be somewhere between 500,000 and 1,500,000 years old. This discovery strengthens the theory that the human race began in Africa, not in Asia. Most scientists have thought the "first man" lived in Asia.

★ ★ ★

Every day since September 1942, the United States has spent about \$16 a second on atomic energy. In return for these expenditures, the U. S. obtained the atomic bomb; built three atomic production plants; and developed a highly trained group of engineers and scientists in this field.

★ ★ ★

A recently developed airplane engine called the Turbo-Cyclone 18, enables long-range patrol bombers to fly 14,000 miles without a stop. By utilizing exhaust gases for a turbine, the power output of the Cyclone engine has been stepped up from 2,700 horsepower to 3,250 horsepower. It consumes no additional fuel and there is little increase in weight.

—By DOROTHY ADAMS.



"WORLD'S lightest solid." Developed in the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, this new plastic foam will be used as an insulating material. The piece shown weighs only eight pounds.



SYRIA is located at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea

## Democracy in Syria

Middle Eastern Nation Plans New Constitution as It Strives to Build a Prosperous Future for Its People

**S**YRIA is being governed by new leaders. That nation's army, under its Chief of Staff, General Husni Zayim, recently seized control of the government and ousted the Prime Minister and his cabinet. Shortly after the revolt, General Zayim said that he would do everything possible to raise the standard of living of the nation's 3 million people and to form a democratic government.

A new constitution for Syria is now being drawn up, and elections are expected to be held in the near future. According to the plans, women will vote for the first time in any Arab nation. Political observers are watching these developments with interest because of Syria's importance as an Arab nation and because of its nearness to the Soviet Union.

Syria is one of the ancient countries of the world, with a history that extends back to Biblical times. Politically, however, it is still young. Down through the centuries it has been ruled by first one nation and then another. It was a province of Turkey from 1516 until World War I. Then it came under the control of France as a League of Nations mandate. Not until 1944 did Syria gain complete independence.

Lying at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, Syria is a wedge-shaped land about the size of Michigan. Several mountain ranges run parallel to the shore and separate the rainy, subtropical coastal region from the dry, desert land of the interior.

Arabs, Turks, French, and Armenians are among the many nationalities that make up the country's population. The conflicting religious beliefs of the people have made it difficult for Syria to become completely unified.

Although over half of the land is dry or desert, farming is the chief occupation of the majority of the people. In ancient times Syria was the granary of the world, and today it still supplies quantities of wheat to the Arab lands. Other agricultural products include barley, maize, olives, and cotton. Cattle and sheep are raised and silkworms are cultivated.

Industries occupy only a small percentage of the Syrian workers. The nation is almost completely lacking in minerals and its few manufactured goods are produced by handicraft methods to meet needs within the country. Flour, oil, soap, silk thread, wine, and tobacco are the chief products.

During the period that France governed Syria, a number of improvements were made in the country. Railways and highways were constructed, and telephones, telegraphs, and sewage systems were introduced.

Most of these improvements helped only the city dwellers, however, while the rural and arid regions remained backward. Desert nomads still live much as they did in the 8th Century. The peasants who work on the lands of wealthy overlords still drive cattle to market.

Soon after Syria gained its independence, efforts were made to improve the living standards of the people. Primary education was made compulsory and labor laws were enacted. Mobile health clinics were established to bring medical care to needy persons in scattered sections of the country. While some social and economic progress has been made, the biggest part of the job remains to be done.

The United States has a special interest in seeing a stable, democratic government established in Syria. Through its territory run the pipe lines that bring oil from neighboring nations to the Mediterranean coast. From all indications, the present government will continue to cooperate with American petroleum companies in the Near East.

It also appears that the new leaders of Syria may soon agree to re-establish friendly relations with Israel. Syria was one of the seven Arab nations which were at war with Palestine. At present, hostilities have ended and Dr. Ralph Bunche, the United Nations representative in the Holy Land, is seeking to bring about permanent peace in the area. So far, he has been successful in working out agreements with Egypt, Trans-Jordan, and Lebanon.

## SMILES

"Has your son's education proved of any real value?"

"Yes, indeed, it's entirely cured his mother of bragging about him."

★ ★ ★

A well-known speaker lectured to the members of a literary society, and at the end of his address the secretary approached him with a check. This he politely refused, saying that it might be devoted to some charitable purpose.

"Would you mind," asked the secretary, "if we add it to our special fund?"

"Not at all," said the speaker. "What is the special fund for?"

"To enable us to get better lecturers next year."

★ ★ ★

There are a lot of foolish men in this world. The other day one of them married a woman who can throw a discus 143 feet.

★ ★ ★

Golf Instructor: "Now please remember to keep your eye on the ball."

Beginner: "Don't tell me that's the type of club that I've joined."

★ ★ ★

College student's note to roommate, who had gone out for the evening: "If I'm studying when you get back, wake me up."



JACOBI IN SATURDAY EVENING POST  
"I'll just have a cheese sandwich and coffee. What will you just have?"

They tell of a local woman who is hopping mad at her doctor because when she told him she was tired he asked to see her tongue.

★ ★ ★

"Be sure," said the farmer, "to write clearly on those bottles which medicine is for the horse and which is for me. I don't want anything to happen to that horse before I get all the hay cut."

★ ★ ★

The customer had been waiting a long time for his dinner. Finally the waiter appeared and said with a flourish:

"Your fish will be ready in a minute or two now, sir."

The man looked interested. "Tell me," he said, "what bait are you using?"

### Pronunciations

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit—vī-jay'ā lūksh'-mī pahn'dit  
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wah-hur-lahl' nē'rō  
Mindszenty—mind'sēn-tī  
Allahabad—āl'ah-hah-bahd'  
Husni Zayim—hōō'snī zah-eem



## Careers for Tomorrow - - Commercial Art

**C**OMMERCIAL art is a broad term, but in general it is used to describe the work of persons who illustrate advertisements, make drawings used on billboards, or design the pictures that are used in magazines and books.

The ability to draw well is the first requisite for a successful career in this field. But beyond that, a person must have sufficient imagination to enable him to take an idea and translate it into an attractive illustration. Commercial artists must also be able to work quickly, for often their assignments must be done on short notice to meet publishing deadlines. At the same time, they must be patient and painstaking in their work.

Young artists may begin preparation for their careers when they are in high school. They should take whatever art courses are available, and, in addition, they should get as broad an educational background as possible. Courses in English, history, literature, mathematics, and science all are useful to prospective commercial artists.

While some young artists find jobs soon after they finish high school, others continue their study in schools of art before going to work. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction in each state capital can supply the addresses of commercial art schools for that particular state.

In art school a person studies such subjects as layout, design, materials, and techniques. The schools also teach their students the basic prin-

ciples of salesmanship to enable them to sell their drawings.

Some persons in this field work independently and are known as freelance artists. They may take on special assignments or they may draw their pictures and try to sell them. These artists have a great deal of freedom in doing their work—but they



GALLOWAY  
THE COMMERCIAL ARTIST illustrates books, magazines, and advertisements

often have long hours and they do not receive an assured income.

Other commercial artists are regularly employed by department stores, advertising agencies, newspapers, magazines, book publishers, and by whatever organization may need their services. Often persons employed in a large art department specialize in one kind of work or another. One may do only lettering, another may concentrate upon filling in the backgrounds for drawings, a third may do only layout, and so on.

Beginners in this field usually earn about \$30 to \$40 a week. The salaries of experienced artists vary a great deal. Some earn only about \$3,000 a year, while others earn as much as \$10,000 a year. A very few commercial artists may earn more than this last figure.

The outlook for employment in the field of commercial art is good. During the next few years manufacturers and retailers will put forth a greater effort to sell their goods than they have had to exert at any time since the end of the war. This means that they will need the services of persons—commercial artists—who can make their products attractive to the public.

Young people who go into this field must look forward to several years when they will do only routine work—and they must realize that competition at the “bottom of the ladder” is keen. Determination and concentration on the job can, however, enable one to overcome these difficulties.

There are a number of fields related to that of commercial art which young people might investigate before deciding upon their careers. A person with artistic ability who also has mathematical skill may find opportunities in industrial design. One who has keen artistic appreciation but is unable to draw exceptionally well may find that photography, window design, or interior decorating are more suited to his abilities and talents than is commercial art.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

## Historical Backgrounds - - Storehouse of Knowledge

**Y**ESTERDAY the Library of Congress celebrated its 149th anniversary. Its officials took a moment out from their many duties to look back proudly over the institution's long and useful history.

Founded in 1800 to gather reference material for members of the House and Senate, the Library, during its early years, occupied only one room of the Capitol building. Today, nearly a century and a half later, it is the largest library in the world and has become a great storehouse of information not only for government officials, but for scholars and researchers throughout the world.

The present size of the library would doubtless amaze the men who had charge of it in the beginning. The modest collection they built up was consumed by flames on three different occasions. The Library was completely destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1812 and was partially destroyed by fires in 1825 and 1851. Following the last disaster, Congress began to make annual appropriations for the Library.

The Library began to expand rapidly and more and more space had to be found to house its growing collection.

After overflowing the rooms provided for it in the Capitol, the Library moved into a large building of its own in 1897. By 1939 a modern annex, with room for 10 million volumes, had to be built. Today, with its collection increasing at the rate of more than a million items a year, Library officials are looking around for additional space.

The present Library building and the annex cover about 5½ acres of land and have some 32 acres of floor space and 414 miles of bookshelves. The two buildings house about 24 million items, including about 8 million books and large collections of manuscripts, maps, prints, photographs, music, newspapers, and reels of microfilm. Some 2,000 persons work in the Library.

Among the collections of special documents are the private and state papers of most of the Presidents and of many political leaders. There also is perhaps the best collection of Russian books and newspapers outside the Soviet Union and an extensive Chinese library. The original and official copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are on display under armed guard.

The Library of Congress should not be thought of merely as a repository for large numbers of volumes and historical manuscripts, however. It also provides a great many services to

government officials, organizations, and individual persons. A few of its most outstanding activities are described in the paragraphs below:

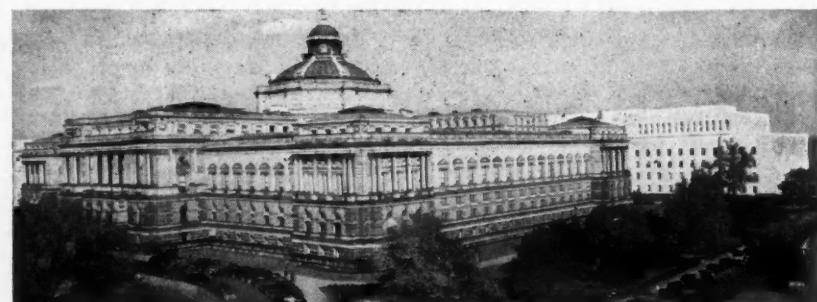
**The Legislative Reference Service.** This division does the work for which the Library was set up in the beginning. Its staff answers Congressmen's questions and furnishes them with a variety of information. A similar reference service is available to the general public.

**The Cataloging Service.** Duplicates of Library of Congress catalogue cards are sold to other libraries. The cards are indexed according to a standardized system, and this service assures other institutions of correct card files.

**The Union Catalogue.** This is a catalogue file which lists some eight million books which can be found in more than 700 American libraries.

**The Division for the Blind.** An extensive braille library and a collection of “talking books” are available to blind persons all over the country.

—By AMALIE ALVEY.



BUCKINGHAM PHOTO  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS and its annex in Washington, D. C.

## Study Guide

### U. S. Resources

1. What comparison does Secretary of the Interior Krug make between America and a young man who has inherited riches?
2. When, according to Krug, did we first start to make substantial progress in conserving and developing our natural resources?
3. Unless we can discover new resources or further develop old ones, what may future generations have to face in this country?
4. Why does the increasing use of oil in place of coal or water as a means of energy pose a serious problem today?
5. What steps does Secretary Krug recommend to make sure that America's oil-producing capacity remains high?
6. In what way does the best utilization of our water resources depend on a program of soil conservation?
7. Name several minerals that exist in such small quantity today in this country that their scarcity is causing worry.

### Discussion

1. Do you think the federal government should take the lead in searching for new oil fields and in devising ways to make synthetic oil, or should these matters be left to private companies? Give your reasons.
2. What kind of program would you recommend for conserving our national resources? Explain your answer.

### Canada

1. Mention several recent news items which indicate the high degree of military cooperation existing between the United States and Canada.
2. According to military experts, why is Canada so important to our defense plans?
3. What are some of the products that we buy from Canada?
4. Name some of the items which Canada secures from the United States.
5. With what two countries does Canada carry on the greatest part of her trade?
6. Why did the aftermath of World War II bring Canada to the verge of national bankruptcy?
7. How has Canada's “austerity” program been working out?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that Canada should be given permission to manufacture the types of planes, guns, and fighting crafts used by U. S. forces? Why, or why not?
2. What steps, if any, do you think our government should take to assist Canada in establishing a “healthy” program of trade? Give reasons for your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. Who is India's new ambassador to the United States?
2. What are the opposing views regarding the proposal to send arms to Europe?
3. What action does Harold Stassen suggest we take regarding Asia?
4. Under the government's proposed new price support program for farmers, what would happen if the prices of perishable products fell below the “support” level? What would happen if the prices of non-perishable commodities dropped below this same level?
5. What are three major features of the new Allied agreement on Western Germany?

### References

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- “The Atom, the Soil and You,” by Bernard M. Baruch, *Rotarian Magazine*, February 1949. Atomic energy and conservation.
- “Conserving Our Resources,” *New Republic*, January 10, 1949.

### Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (b) made lighter; 2. (a) cancelled; 3. (b) hindered; 4. (b) optimistic; 5. (a) reduced; 6. (d) condition; 7. (a) aware.